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BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc

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VIA HAND DELIVERY

Hon. Pat Miller, Chairman Tennessee Regulatory Authority 460 James Robertson Parkway Nashville, TN 37238

> Petition to Establish Generic Docket to Consider Amendments to Re Interconnection Agreements Resulting from Changes of Law Docket No 04-00381

Dear Chairman Miller

Enclosed are fifteen copies of a recent Hearing Transcript from the Public Service Commission of the State of Delaware As shown on page 13 of the transcript. all five Delaware Commissioners agreed to deny and dismiss the CLECs' Motion for Emergency Relief The CLEC Motion requested that Verizon continue to provide certain de-listed unbundled network elements

Copies of the enclosed are being provided to counsel of record

Very truly yours,

Guy M. Hicks

GMH ch

transcript050322g5.txt 0001 BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION 1 2 3 OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE VOLUME 1 4 IN THE MATTER OF IN RE: 5 THE COMPLAINT OF A.R.C. NETWORKS, INC., D/B/A 6 PSC DOCKET NO. 334-05 INFOHIGHWAY COMMUNICATIONS, AND XO COMMUNICATIONS, INC., 7 AGAINST VERIZON DELAWARE INC., FOR EMERGENCY DECLARATORY 8 RELIEF RELATED TO THE CONTINUED: PROVISION OF CERTAIN UNBUNDLED NETWORK ELEMENTS AFTER THE 9 EFFECTIVE DATE OF THE ORDER ON REMAND (FCC 04-290 2005) 10 (FILED MARCH 7, 2005) 11 12 Public Service Commission Hearing taken pursuant to notice before Gloria M. D'Amore, Registered Professional Reporter, in the offices of the Public Service Commission, 861 Silver Lake Boulevard, Cannon Building, Suite 100, Dover, Delaware, on Tuesday, March 22, 2005, beginning at approximately 1:29 p.m., there 13 14 15 16 17 18 being present: 19 APPEARANCES: On behalf of the Public Service Commission: 20 ARNETTA MCRAE, CHAIR JOSHUA M. TWILLEY, VICE-CHAIRMAN 21 DALLAS WINSLOW, COMMISSIONER JAY LESTER, COMMISSIONER JOANN CONAWAY, COMMISSIONER 22 23 **CORBETT & ASSOCIATES** Registered Professional Reporters Wilmington, DE 19801 24 1400 French Street (302) 571-0510 0002 APPEARANCES CONTINUED: 2 On behalf of the Public Service Commission Staff: GARY A. MYERS, ESQUIRE 3 On behalf of the Public Service Commission Staff: BRUCE H. BURCAT, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR CONNIE S. MCDOWELL, CHIEF OF TECHNICAL SERVICES KAREN J. NICKERSON, SECRETARY On behalf of the Office of the Public Advocate: 4 6 JOHN CITROLO 7 On behalf of Verizon Delaware Inc.: 8 ANTHONY E. GAY, ESQUIRE SHARI SMITH 9 On behalf of A.R.C. Networks, Inc.: BARRY M. KLAYMAN, ESQUIRE 10 PAULA BULLOCK 11 12 13 14 15

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                                CHAIR MCRAE: All right. Item 7. This
       is the complaint of A.R.C. Networks against Verizon.
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       IS A.R.C. here?

MR. MYERS: There is a representative from A.R.C. Networks. And Mr. Gay is here for Verizon.

MR. KLAYMAN: Good afternoon. My name
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       is Barry Klayman. I am with the law firm of Wolf, Block,
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       Schorr and Solis-Cohen. I'm here on behalf of
       InfoHighway Communications.
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                                With me is Paula Bullock, who is the
       Director of Regulatory Affairs for the company.
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                                InfoHighway Communications is a
       Competitive Local Exchange Carrier. It serves small
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       businesses with telecommunication services in Delaware.
       In order to provide those services,
InfoHighway Communications needs to be able to provide
end-to-end service, as you all know. And to do that,
InfoHighway needs access to Unbundled Network Elements
such as, essentially, local loops, local switching and
interoffice transport facilities.
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                                we have filed a petition seeking
       emergency declaratory relief from the Commission. response to Verizon's stated intent to discontinue
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       accepting and processing orders for Unbundled Network
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       Elements, under the terms of its Interconnection
Agreements with Competitive Local Exchange Carriers, such
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       as InfoHighway Communications, beginning on March 11th.
       That's why we sought the emergency relief.
       Essentially, we asked for two forms of relief from the Commission. One is a declaration or an order that requires Verizon to continue to accept these
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       -- to accept and process orders for the Unbundled Network
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       Elements pursuant to their Interconnection Agreements
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       with various Competitive Local Exchange Carriers,
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       including InfoHighway Communications. And to require
       Verizon to comply with a change of law provision that is contained in the Interconnection Agreements, when they go
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       about implementing the FCC's Triennial Review Remand
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       Order.
                                As I understand it, Verizon, pursuant to
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       their interpretation of the FCC's Triennial Remand Order.
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       they have advised Competitive Local Exchange Carriers
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       that they will reject these orders after March 11th, and
       they seek unilaterally to impose an interim agreement on these carriers of charges that they have set by themselves without any negotiations with the local carriers and without any process being afforded to the Competitive Local Exchange Carriers.
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                                We argue in the petition that we have
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       filed that there are three reasons why Verizon cannot do
       what it has been asked -- it intends to do.

First, we have argued that the other
       provisions of the Telecommunications Act requires Verizon
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transcript050322g5.txt to continue to provide these Unbundled Network Element services to Competitive Local Exchange Carriers. And we cite, specifically, to Section 271 of the Telecommunications Act, which imposes the former bell operating companies, we believe, an obligation to continue to provide the Unbundled Network Elements until such time that certain conditions are met, which have not yet been met. Second we argue that pursuant to the terms of the Verizon GTE Merger Agreement, there is an

independent obligation that Verizon assumed to provide these Unbundled Network Elements to Competitive Local Exchange Carriers pursuant to the terms of that agreement. And that the FCC Triennial Remand Order does not impact, in anyway, on that obligation and that still remains.

But, finally, we come to, I think what is probably the strongest argument, which is the Interconnection Agreement that Verizon has with my

client. That has in it a rather standard change in applicable law provisions and provides, basically, that if there's going to be any material -- any material change to a provision of the agreement -- that the parties have to re-negotiate in good faith to amend the agreement in writing. And if they are unable to do that, the agreements provide that the parties may pursue remedies available to them, including but not limited to, instituting appropriate proceedings before this instituting appropriate proceedings before this Commission, the FCC, or a court of competent jurisdiction.

Essentially, what it requires is that Verizon has to negotiate in good faith with InfoHighway about the provision of services going forward, as opposed to just announcing that they are going to terminate the provisions and unilaterally setting up an interim rate structure. And failing if those negotiations are not able to be concluded, there are remedies available to both parties, if they are unable to reach agreement and to reduce that agreement to writing.

We see nothing in the FCC's Triennial Review Remand Order that authorizes Verizon to merely disregard the Interconnection Agreement that they have with InfoHighway.

We believe that they need to comply with the Interconnection Agreement. And as a result, they are required to negotiate with us. And absent an agreement, then, perhaps, come back to the Commission, again, to have the matter resolved.

Thank you. CHAIR MCRAE: Mr. Gay. MR. GAY: Good afternoon. Madam Chair

and Commissioners.

Once again, Anthony Gay for Verizon. Quite simply, what Mr. Klayman stated is not the case. The issue before you is quite simple and quite straightforward, and, I believe, in a nutshell, Verizon is implementing terms of the FCC Triennial Review

Now, by way of background, the TRRO is the FCC's order that is a response to a D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals decision that, in essence, found that

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Remand Order.

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       the FCC had never had valid and lawful unbundling rules.
       And what I mean by that is, rules requiring certain elements of Verizon's network to be leased to Competitive Local Exchange Carriers like A.R.C..
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                                That decision was attempted by carriers
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       like A.R.C. to be appealed to the Supreme Court.
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       Supreme Court denied review of the D.C.'s Circuit
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       decision, and, therefore, it's the law of the land.

On February 4th, the FCC issued rules complying with the law of the land. And this is what they said in that February 4th decision.

As of March 11, 2005, CLECs are not
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       permitted to add new UNE P arrangement using unbundled
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       access to local service switching.
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                                Now, what are a UNE P arrangement is a
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       fancy word for, basically, allowing someone to use part
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       of Verizon's network to provide service. That is one way
       you can do things. The FCC determined that there are
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       other ways you can provide phone service. And, in
       essence, they felt that UNE P was such an addictive mechanism for CLECs to, instead of investing facilities to provide true competition, like Comcast provides competition now with Voice Over IP. Or like, Cavalier provides competition with UNE L loops. I'm kind of
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       surprised that they're not a UNE P provider in Delaware.

The FCC said, Look, we find that there
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       should be a nationwide bar on UNE P. That's what they
       said in February 4th order to comply with the D.C.
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       Circuit's what's called institute remand.
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                                That is what is at issue here.
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       implementing what the FCC said Verizon should do. It said, as of March 11th, no new UNE P arrangements. For existing customers, they need to be off the network -- Verizon's network by March 11, 2006, within 12 months.

What A.R.C. is asking you to do today,
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       what they're trying to persuade you to do today is stay
       an FCC order.
                                First of all, I would submit the
       Commission should not and cannot do that. This is
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       binding law. As I said, it has been up to the steps of
       the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court declined to
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       overturn what was the D.C. Circuit's decision, which is the FCC is trying to implement now.
       I would also say that the majority of commissions that have seen similar petitions by A.R.C.
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       and other CLECs have denied it. It includes the New York
       commission, the New Jersey commission, the Maryland commission. Several other commissions.
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                                And I just want to get into what are
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       really the key points here.
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                                First of all, as I said before, this is
       binding law.
                                Second of all, A.R.C. is trying to
       persuade you to stay binding law by saying we are
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       violating our Interconnection Agreements.
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                                I will quote for you in a moment
       applicable language in our Interconnection Agreement,
       which says, in essence, notwithstanding anything else in
       these agreements, if we provide 30 days notice in the judicial or regulatory order that says we can stop
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      providing a frequent service. It also says, in some
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      instances, specifically, UNE P services.
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                           CHAIR MCRAE: Are you speaking of
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      Section 4.6 and 4.7, those two provisions?
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                           MR. GAY: I am glad you raised that,
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      Madam Chair.
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                           A.R.C. raised what we believe is a red
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      herring. We believe the agreement they are operating
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      under is the Conectiv agreement. They have raised
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      another breach in the Z-TEL agreement.
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                           To answer your question, I think you're
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      referring to the Z-TEL agreement?
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                           CHAIR MCRAE: Well, I guess my question
      ultimately was going to be what agreement. I'm not
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                         Are you talking about something other
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      exactly clear.
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      than Z-TEL, when you are referring to the contract
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      language?
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                           MR. GAY: Madam Chair, I would say it's
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      irrelevant, because both agreements have language which
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     allow us to terminate services. In this instance, the FCC said we do not have to provide upon 30 days written notice. But let's go with the Z-TEL agreements -- CHAIR MCRAE: Well, both agreements have
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      the same two provisions that you're referring to?
                          MR. GAY: And I would like to read one
      that particularly deals with what is at issue here today.
                           I'm referring to Section 4.7 of the
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                           I think A.R.C. referred to Section 4.6.
      Z-TEL agreement.
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                           MR. MYERS: I got copies.
      CHAIR McRAE: I think it would be helpful. What other agreement are we talking about, for
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      my own benefit?
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                           MR. GAY: Well, Madam Chair. There is
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      the Conectiv agreement, also. Again, I believe this is a
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      red herring. I think very quickly --
                           CHAIR MCRAE: Well, so we are all on the
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      same page, it would be helpful if we could agree as to
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      which document, even though the language may be the same,
      and maybe I could look to InfoHighway. Because I do recall there was a bit of back and forth between the two
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     companies about who said what, when it was received and acted upon and the like. And so, that seems to be still
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      somewhat unclear.
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                           So, which agreement are you referring
      to?
                           MR. KLAYMAN: We believe that the
      applicable agreement is the Z-TEL agreement. And that
      there was an adoption by InfoHighway of that agreement.
      There was an exchange of paperwork with Verizon.
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                           And it is my understanding, I think that
     Verizon failed to file anything with the commission. But I don't think that that effects the contract, the terms of the contract that control as between InfoHighway and
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      verizon.
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                           CHAIR MCRAE: Well, I interrupted
      Mr. Gay. I'm sure he has a different characterization of
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      what took place with that, from what I read in the documents. So, I mean, if you will continue. At least I
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      know we're talking for purposes of the discussion of
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      Z-TEL.
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                           MR. GAY: Madam Chair, I do discourage
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transcript050322q5.txt that recollection of the facts here. 20 Z-TEL did not elect to sign the adoption 21 22 agreement, or, excuse me, A.R.C. did not elect to sign 23 the adoption agreement for the Z-TEL agreement until 24 after the agreement expired. In our papers we said, we 0013 1 2 3 4 sent them an adoption agreement. In that adoption agreement, it said that this agreement expires on June 1, 2003. They sent in their adoption in July of 2004. So, more than a year later.

But if they want the Z-TEL agreement --5 6 7 for purposes of this discussion, I don't want to get waylaid. The language is the same. As a matter of fact, the language in the Z-TEL agreement specifically says, without limiting Verizon's rights pursuant to Applicable 8 9 Law or any other section of this Agreement to terminate 10 its provision of a UNE or a Combination, if the 11 commission or FCC or court or other governmental body of appropriate jurisdiction determines or has determined 12 13 that Verizon is not required by Applicable Law to provide such UNE's or Combination, Verizon may terminate its provision of such UNE's or Combination to Z-TEL for new customers. That is Section 1.5 of the Z-TEL agreement.

CHACKAE: There is in comother provision 14 15 16 17 18 that says, the parties shall negotiate if something occurs. I'm not sure how they interact with each other.

MR. GAY: Well, I would say the language is clear. It says, Without limiting Verizon's rights 19 20 21 22 23 pursuant to Applicable Law, or any other section of this agreement. And then 4.7 says, Notwithstanding anything 24 0014 in this Agreement to the contrary, if, as a result of any legislative, judicial decision or governmental decision, 1 2 3 Verizon is not required by Applicable Law to provide any 4 5 6 7 Service, payment or benefit, otherwise, provided to Z-TEL hereunder, Verizon may discontinue the provision of any such, Service, payment or benefit. So, the language here, and, again, I think we need to start with, what is the law. And I think the FCC was clear, as of March 11, 2005, there will be no new UNE adds and all customers -- existing customers would be off of UNE's by March 11, 2006. 8 9 10 11 That's where you have to start. That's mandatory law.

CHAIR MCRAE: If we take that, I would just note, that's, at least the application of it is by no means clear because I'm looking at you named New 12 13 14 15 Jersey, New York. There's Michigan, Illinois. Both 16 sides of the table have kind of looked at what you are 17 setting forth is absolute, almost black letter has 18 19 apparently, being addressed at the state level different 20 ways. MR. GAY: I would say, the overwhelming majority of the states, and I can read them for you, have 21 $\bar{2}\bar{2}$ denied these petitions and said they are going to follow 23 24 governing law. 0015 My knowledge is only four commissions 1 2 3 have determined otherwise. That is Georgia, Illinois, Michigan. CHAIR MCRAE: What is the other one? 4 5 6 California is on the other side. I think there were four in your filing identified. MR. KLAYMAN: I believe the states that Page 6

transcript050322g5.txt have gone in our favor include, also, Alabama, Illinois, Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri and Ohio. 9 10 MR. GAY: No. Kansas has not gone --MR. KLAYMAN: I stand corrected. 11 CHAIR MCRAE: Let's just note, it is not 12 13 as cut and dry as it appears on the surface that the states have been somewhat divided on these issues. 14 15 with that said, moving on. 16 MR. GAY: Madam Chair, as I said, I have 17 three points. First of all, the law that has been up to the steps of the Supreme Court is binding law. I 18 <u>19</u> would just say, as you know, and as other commissioners know, we are at the end of a long road that began in 2003 20 21 22 It went to D.C. Circuit. with the TRO. The FCC, in August of 2004, came back and indicated we will follow the findings of the D.C. 23 24 0016 Circuit, that, in essence, the D.C. Circuit said after eight years, the FCC had failed to issue any laws of 1 2 3 4 unbundling rules. And in their August 2004 order, they indicated that they were going to follow the FCC rules, 5 6 7 or D.C. Circuit's rules as they must.

In December of 2004, in its news release, you can't get much clearer than this, December 8 9 15, 2004, the FCC said, The incumbent LEC's have no 10 obligation to provide competition LEC's unbundled access to mass market local switching. Again, pretty clear.

Then, on February 4, 2005, this past
February they said that, as of March 11th, there should be no new UNE adds. 11 12 13 14 So, this is, governing law. I believe that the commission's own statute, Title 26 of the 15 16 17 Delaware code, gives the Commission, basically, some clear instructions. I will just read Section 7034. 18 19 Commission is authorized in power to take -- and in power 20 to take such action and enter such order that is permitted or required by State commissions under the Telecommunication Act of 1996. 21 22 23 The FCC is the body that is charged with 24 interpreting that Act. With the guidance of the court, 0017 the D.C. Circuit has provided guidance. 1 2 3 4 5 So, this is binding law. We cited case law, Supreme Court case law that says, Contractual arrangements remain subject to subsequent legislation. That's Supreme Court case law. It's a pretty simple 6 7 8 9 You can't contract around the law. You can't contract and do something that's unlawful. I think we have been through the Interconnection Agreement. I don't want to belabor you. And, I think, at the structural level, again, you have to look to mandatory law. As I said, we are complying with the Interconnection Agreements. The Interconnection 10 11 12 Agreements say, Without regard to anything else in these contracts, if we provide 30 days written notice of 13 14 implementing a valid regulatory or judicial decision, we 15 can, then, terminate provision of that service. 16 contracts say, Without regard to anything else. So, we are filing the Interconnection Agreement, that is applicable, whichever one A.R.C. picks because both ones have the same terms. We are following the terms of that 17 18 19 Page 7

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       agreement.
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                               Now, A.R.C. has come before you to say,
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       there is some emergency here. I don't think that beers
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       with facts.
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                               As I mentioned before, this goes back,
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       at least, to when the D.C. Circuit clearly said that the
       FCC had failed to implement any lawful unbundling rules.
       To bring it back a little bit closer, in December of 2004, the FCC said that the ILEC's have no
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       obligation to unbundle mass market switching, which is
       what is at issue here.
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                               February 4th, they made clear in their
       review order, their order to be consistent with federal
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       law, they were given guidance by the D.C. Court of
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       Appeals that as of March 11th, it is the end of UNE P.
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       Make other arrangements.
      And in making the determination here that CLEC's need to move away from UNE P, they did so on
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      two grounds. Number one, they found that it is a disincentive for investment of true competition. And also, they found that it's time. It's over. The use of UNE P is defunct. It is an unlawful business model.

So, there is no emergency here, other than A.R.C.'s creation of an emergency, but in
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       determining that UNE P was over, the FCC found in the
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       TRRO, that there are alternative arrangements to one
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      means of providing telephone service, which is UNE P. The FCC determined that there is Voice Over IP. Ther
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                                                                           There is
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       cable. There are other providers that can get service.
      So, to make it seem that UNE P is the only option is just incorrect. And The FCC has already determined that ILEC's need to get off of that. They are saying, no new customers as of March 11th. And then they
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       are saying, get everyone else off within a year.
                               So, to claim some armor that there are
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      no alternative, the FCC has already decided this.
       arguments have raised before the FCC numerous times and
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      have been before you numerous times.
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                               I will stop there for any questions you
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       might have.
      CHAIR McRAE: That's very good of you. Thank you. I understood you clearly to say, many times, how clearly the FCC said what it said. And yet, we have this extensive record of rehashing what the FCC said and
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       the division around that. This is not to take away from
       the merits of the argument that you made. It's just, I
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       think, pretty well established that clear is not
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       altogether clear. At least from the record that has been
       established over several years we have been dealing with
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       these TELCOM issues.
                               But I certainly heard the basis of your
      points here.
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      Mr. Klayman, you might want to respond before we open it to the Commissioners for questions.
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      MR. KLAYMAN: The only point I would make, the emergency comes from unilateral imposition of
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       an internal agreement by Verizon under these
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       circumstances.
                               Even the Triennial Review Remand Order
       required the Incumbent Local Exchange Carriers and the
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      Competitive Local Exchange Carriers to negotiate in good
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      faith regarding any rates, terms and conditions that were necessary to implement the rule change. That is what we
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      say that the Interconnection Agreements require, as well.
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                           All we are asking is that the status quo
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      be maintained while the parties negotiate in good faith
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      regarding the implementation of these orders.
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                           Thank you.
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                           CHAIR MCRAE: Commissioners.
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                           COMMISSIONER LESTER: Well, as Mr. Gay
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      said, sufficient notification that as of March 11th.
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                           Correct?
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                           MR. GAY: We provided it February 10th. COMMISSIONER LESTER: Well, even before
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      that, it was provided. You are not excluding the CLEC's
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      from Interconnection Agreements.
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                           Correct?
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                           MR. GAY:
                                             Interconnection
                                       No.
      Agreements --
                           COMMISSIONER LESTER: But they will be
      at the new terms?
                           MR. GAY: I think there are two things
      we need to keep in mind.
                           As of March 11th, there should be no new
      UNE P arrangements. That is in the FCC's order. It
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      would be unlawful for us to come back with a contract
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      saying, unless we can privately negotiate something, but
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      not for UNE P. We might be able to negotiate alternative
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      UNE P type arrangements. And what they are trying to do
     is ask you to override federal law by saying, Hey, we will keep providing to our A.R.C. UNE P after March 11th.

So, there has been plenty of notice. I
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     would say, notice went back to March of last year when the D.C. Circuit said the FCC's unbundling rules were
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      unlawful.
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                           CHAIR MCRAE: Other questions.
                                                                  I would
      continue to say, we're dealing with an interpretation of
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      federal law. But some of the concerns that I have around
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      here that makes me question the urgency of this order is
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      the fact that this is not, frankly, a new matter. I do
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      believe that notice was given that what was going to
      occur, with respect to the UNE P, the UNE Platform
      agreement. And an alternative was offered. I forgot the
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      language that you used for this other arrangement that is
      a substitute.
                           MR. GAY: There are two alternatives.
      There's the wholesale advantage program and interim UNE
      service plan for CLEC's, also. There is an interim one and then there is a more long term one, wholesale
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      advantage.
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                           CHAIR MCRAE: I do know that there
     exist, at least, two alternative plans that were identified. And I do agree that it is unequivocal that as of March 11, 2006, it is fully expected that everybody is going to be off of these UNE P arrangements. So, it
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      becomes arguable what is the benefit of going into this
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      process now, particularly when there are alternative
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      arrangements present, as to why we should grant the
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      emergency petition in this matter.
      And I, frankly, have not found compelling basis for that. I'm just one Commissioner
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here. I just have not identified anything that supports the position that you're foreclosed from alternative
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      arrangements.
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                             And my understanding is that the
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      ultimate goal is to redirect parties to alternative
      arrangements as technology is moving, and there is
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      alternative offering.
      So, while I can't say I fully agree with Mr. Gay on the clarity of all of when this occurs, I have
      not seen a case to support why we should not proceed to move away from UNE at this juncture. And, actually, looking at the language of the agreement, although it
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      does raise some issue in terms of two provisions
      together, I do believe it is also a good argument to be
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      made that there is a notice provision that says with a
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      change that they are permitted to do those things.
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      So, I really have not seen anything or heard anything that really runs counter to that at this
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      point.
      MR. KLAYMAN: Madam Chair, we did submit with our papers an affidavit from a representative of InfoHighway that was directed at the issue of harm to InfoHighway from the imposition of these changes. And we
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      would rest on the papers that we submitted in that
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      regard.
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                             CHAIR MCRAE: Yes. I did see that.
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      seemed to me, how many lines are we talking about here?
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                             MR. KLAYMAN: We have 670 lines
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      currently.
                             CHAIR MCRAE: Currently. So this
      effects new. So, we're not talking about all of those lines. Some of that is already in place?
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                             MR. KLAYMAN:
                                               Correct.
                             CHAIR MCRAE:
                                              What are we talking about
      in terms of new?
                             MR. KLAYMAN: I can't tell you in terms
10
                   Obviously, what Verizon is proposing is 40
      percent increase in the rate, which we think will dramatically impact our ability to add any lines in
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14
      Delaware.
      CHAIR MCRAE: Well, it is a very tough call. From what I see, I honestly cannot defend a continuation. I don't see immediately a basis for this
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      commission to approve this petition for emergency relief.
18
                             VICE CHAIRMAN TWILLEY: Madam Chair.
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      May I ask some questions.
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                             CHAIR MCRAE: By all means.
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                             VICE CHAIRMAN TWILLEY: The end result
22
      of what Verizon is doing is to increase your cost by 40
23
      percent.
24
                             Is that what you are saying?
0025
                             MR. KLAYMAN:
                                               Correct.
 12345678
                             VICE CHAIRMAN TWILLEY:
                                                             So you can still
      get the Unbundled Network Elements. It is just going to
      cost you 40 percent move?
                             MR. KLAYMAN:
                                                Correct.
                             VICE CHAIRMAN TWILLEY:
                                                             So you are not
      out of business?
                             MR. KLAYMAN: We're not out of business
                            But that's all the more reason why we
      in that sense.
                                                   Page 10
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      believe that Verizon should be required to negotiate
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      those new rates with us to negotiate in good faith,
      rather than merely announce them and present them as a
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      fait of accompli to the Competitive Local Exchange
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14
      Carriers.
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      VICE CHAIRMAN TWILLEY: So, you knew a long time ago, that March 11th was a cut off time?
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17
                           MR. KLAYMAN: I think we knew that.
      don't know that we knew what the interim agreement would be that was going to be proposed by Verizon.
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19
20
                            VICE CHAIRMAN TWILLEY: You mean.
21
      Verizon had not yet said what their new rates were going
22
      to be?
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                           MR. KLAYMAN: Correct.
                                                         It had not
24
      undertaken any negotiations with any of the Competitive
0026
 123456789
      Local Exchange Carriers to discuss what those new
      arrangements might be.
      VICE CHAIRMAN TWILLEY: Well, how much advance notice did you have of the new rates?

MR. KLAYMAN: I'm not sure I know the answer to that. I'm sorry. I don't know the answer to
      that. Perhaps Mr. Gay does.
                           MR. GAY: Commissioner Twilley, I think
      they had a lot of advance notice of the wholesale
10
      advantage package. Since the original Triennial Review
      Order came out in 2003, we have been trying to negotiate
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      that with CLECs.
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13
      Now, several have come to the table more recently when the FCC made its announcements. I won't
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      disagree with the Chair and say that was clear, although
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      I think the terms are quite simple. The wholesale
      advantage has been out there since the original TRO Order, which came out in 2003. And Verizon followed that
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18
19
      pretty quickly.
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                           CHAIR MCRAE: There was some
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      communication between the two of you. It didn't come out
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      in that communication. I thought I saw reference -- was
23
      it February. I could be wrong.
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                           MR. GAY: We sent industry notice
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      letters back on February 10th.
                           CHAIR McRAE: That's February 10th is
     what came to my mind. I think that is responsive to Commissioner Twilley's question. Frankly, as I recall, from the record, at least that's what I read.
 3456789
                           VICE CHAIRMAN TWILLEY: So, basically,
     they had, at least, a month's notice?

MR. GAY: Yes. To answer your question direct, at least a month's notice. We believe more.
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                           VICE CHAIRMAN TWILLEY: Did you do
11
      anything during this month?
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                           MR. KLAYMAN: I'm not sure I can answer
13
      that question.
                          I'm sorry.
                           I'm sorry. I'm not able to answer that
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15
                   I don't know the answer to that question
      question.
16
      factually.
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                           VICE CHAIRMAN TWILLEY: Thank you.
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                           CHAIR MCRAE: Other questions from
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      Commissioners?
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                           COMMISSIONER CONAWAY: No.
21
                           COMMISSIONER LESTER: Not at this point.
22
                                            If there are not any
                           CHAIR MCRAE:
                                                Page 11
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23
       questions, someone suggest an action here.
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                                  VICE CHAIRMAN TWILLEY: Madam Chair, may
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        I make an observation. If I'm not correct, please
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        anybody correct me.
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                                  But it seems to me that for the last
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        couple of years, at least, we have been hearing loud and
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       clear from Verizon, and, I guess, the other baby bells, too, that the rates they had to charge, in order to
       encourage competition, have been way below cost?

CHAIR MCRAE: Yes.
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 9
                                  VICE CHAIRMAN TWILLEY: And they are
       losing lots of money that way, and they want to terminate them. There has been no doubt about the loud and clear,
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11
       shouting and screaming from Verizon that they are, basically, subsidizing competition because the rates are too low. So, that has been known all along. It's no
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13
14
15
        secret.
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       CHAIR MCRAE: It has been said all along. I will, certainly, acknowledge that it has been
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18
       said all along.
                                 I have not seen the books.
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                                  VICE CHAIRMAN TWILLEY: Of course. And
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       since Verizon was the only carrier that had these
21
       elements, there wasn't anybody else who could provide
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23
                                  Now, I gather, if I'm hearing it
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       correctly, the FCC has said that there are alternative
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       ways for these companies to get the services they need. And the original decision to require Verizon to provide
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       these things at what Verizon calls below cost is no
       longer correct. And so, it's terminated on March 11th. That's, basically, where it is, after you cut through all of the complicated crap -- that 25 pages of argument
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 7
       provided.
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                                 CHAIR MCRAE: I generally would agree
       with you that that is what it says. It is abundantly clear with respect to March 11, 2006 being the absolute
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       end point. And with the way technology is evolving and various alternatives currently available, yes, it is
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       certainly the position that --
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                                 VICE CHAIRMAN TWILLEY: But there is a
<u>15</u>
       dilemma here.
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                                 CHAIR MCRAE: There is a cost issue.
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                                 VICE CHAIRMAN TWILLEY: The dilemma that
       I see is that we don't believe the FCC.
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                                                                      We don't believe
       that there are alternative ways to get the services at a price that can permit competition in the arena.

So, we would like to help, but the FCC, basically, has vetoed that, or the courts, I guess, or
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23
       both.
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                                 CHAIR MCRAE: Well, this whole
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       regulatory aspect, as Mr. Gay has alluded to, with respect to the background of this telecommunications, I
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       don't think there has been ever been any really clear
       articulation. The FCC has said something. The District Court has responded. We have been back and forth.

What has been arguably clear has not been to the extent that states have evolved in very different ways of looking at this from a state interest
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 9
       standpoint. So, states want to ensure that you have as
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       much competition as possible. So, I think the measures
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      by some states have lead to interpreting what the FCC and
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      the court said in one way. And another set of states, I
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      think we just heard a list on both sides. So, when you
      suggested it is cut and dry, clearly states have viewed
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      this in two different perspective.
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                            I have expressed mine that under this
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      current set of facts, I really cannot justify granting
      the relief that's requested because I do believe that an alternative is available. And it is now an issue of cost, which the parties are going to have to work out, independent of our role in this Commission. That's my
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      personal perspective. But, I think, depending on who you talking to, you might get different view around clarity
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      when it comes to telecommunication. It is somewhat the
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 1 2
      state of affairs.
                            VICE CHAIRMAN TWILLEY: Madam Chair, but
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      overriding all of this, and not really irrelevant, but
      overriding it all, is the fact that telecommunication in
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      this country is changing so fast, that these issues that we are hassling with today are rapidly becoming irrelevant themselves. And Verizon is losing its
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      business pretty fast. Not to these kind of competitors,
      but to Cell phones. Because even in our own area of
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      knowledge, we have friends now who have disconnected from
11
      the landlines altogether and used Cell phones as a way to
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      communicate. And that's causing Verizon to continue to
      lose business and it's going to lose business in the future as well. So, it's faced not only with that, but
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14
15
      with this other -
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                            CHAIR MCRAE: This is the second time
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      here.
18
                             (Cell phone ringing.)
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                            VICE CHAIRMAN TWILLEY: There goes one
20
      out the door.
21
22
23
                            CHAIR MCRAE: There is one hiding in the
      background who was responsible before.
                            VICE CHAIRMAN TWILLEY:
                                                          I guess what I'm
24
      saying here is that, I no longer regard Verizon as the
0032
123456789
      Ma Ma of it all. Verizon is rapidly shrinking.
                            CHAIR McRAE: I am sure they will be
      glad to hear you say that.
      we nave a matter before us. I, certainly, recognize the point you are making. In fact,
                            We have a matter before us.
      in some arenas, the argument is not that we are just
      talking voice, we are talking communications and various
                You got Voice Over IP. Any number of new
      technologies. Voice is not the dominant discussion point. And all of that is going to play out over time. And I do agree that we are transitioning away from what we traditionally know as phone service. Perhaps, for
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      you, it's one leap for mankind. I'm still kind of
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      marching along. But, yes, change is occurring. And I do believe we all have to recognize that point and part of
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      the basis for my feeling here.
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                            COMMISSIONER WINSLOW: I move that the
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      A.R.C. Networks, Incorporated petition for emergency
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      declaratory relief be denied.
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                            VICE CHAIRMAN TWILLEY: I second it.
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                            CHAIR MCRAE: All in favor.
22
                            Yea.
23
                            COMMISSIONER LESTER: Yea.
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24 0033 COMMISSIONER CONAWAY: Yea. 123456789 COMMISSIONER WINSLOW: VICE CHAIRMAN TWILLEY: CHAIR MCRAE: Opposed? Thank you. MR. CITROLO: Madam Chair, I would like to point out something while Verizon is still here. Last week I got a call from one of the governor's cabinet members about services from Verizon. And I just want to say that they addressed it and resolved it very quickly. I want to thank them for making me look like I know what I am doing. 10 (The Public Service Commission Hearing 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 was concluded at, approximately, 2:10 p.m.) 0034 1 2 CERTIFICATE STATE OF DELAWARE: 3 **NEW CASTLE COUNTY:** 4 5 6 7 I, Gloria M. D'Amore, a Registered Professional Reporter, within and for the County and State aforesaid, do hereby certify that the foregoing Public Service Commission Hearing, was taken before me, 8 9 pursuant to notice, at the time and place indicated; that the statements of said parties was correctly recorded in machine shorthand by me and thereafter transcribed under 10 11 my supervision with computer-aided transcription; that the Public Service Commission Hearing is a true record of the statements given by the parties; and that I am neither of counsel nor kin to any party in said action, nor interested in the outcome thereof. 12 13 14 15 16 WITNESS my hand and official seal this 17 27th day of March A.D. 2005. 18 19 20 GLORIA M. D'AMORE REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL REPORTER CERTIFICATION NO. 119-PS 22 23

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